international peace for several decades. The latter, among his other achievements, founded the German Peace Society in 1892, and published a series of works dealing with the subject to which he had devoted his heart.

Lazar (Ludwig) Zamenhof laboured for international understanding through a different medium. He felt that a universal language was the one certain means of removing the conflicts and misunderstandings and differences which separate nation from nation and create national rivalries. In the midst of his professional work as a physician, he worked hard to propagate this ideal, signing his first essays by the nom-de-plume "Dr. Esperanto". The plan which he suggested achieved a remarkable success. Within a few years, the new international language had been created, an international Esperanto Congress had been held, an Esperanto literature had come into being. Though the high hopes which the movement once aroused have not been realised, it has achieved something at least in that direction, and its utility as an international instrument is incontestable.

Slightly anterior to him, and more important by far, was Jean (Ivan Stanislavovich) Bloch. He was the author of a weighty work, published in 1898, in which he maintained a thesis, now familiar, which was then strikingly novel. Technical progress, he declared, had made such strides that future war would mean the suicide of humanity, and it was vitally necessary to devise some other means for settling

international disputes. This work attracted the attention of the Czar-Nicholas II. Notwithstanding his anti-Semitic bent, the latter was so impressed that he took the steps which led to the convening of the Peace Conference at The Hague in 1899, and ultimately to the establishment of the Hague Tribunal. A prominent member of this body for some years was the American representative, Oscar